

## THE FILIPINO'S FIRE

Lays the Brave Colonel Stolzenberg Low.

## INSURGENTS LEARNING WAR

They Made a Courageous Stand Which They Abandoned at the Last Moment With Slight Loss After They Had Killed Two Officers and Several Men of the Nebraska Regiment.

Manila, April 23.—Four men of the Nebraska regiment, including Col. Stolzenberg, Lieutenant Sisson and three men of the Fourth cavalry, were killed and wounded in the engagement at Quenangua. The Filipinos retreated with small loss. The insurgents had a horseshoe trench about a mile long, enclosing a rice field at the edge of the wood. Captain Bell with forty cavalrymen encountered a strong outpost. One of his men was killed and five were wounded by a volley. The Americans retired, carrying the wounded under fire with great difficulty, being closely pursued, the fog enabling the enemy to creep up to them. Two men who were carrying a comrade were shot in the arms, but they continued with their burden.

Captain Bell sent for reinforcements to rescue the body of the killed cavalrymen, and a battalion of the Nebraska regiment under Major Mufford arrived and advanced unopposed by the volleys from the enemy's trenches. The Americans lay about 300 yards from the trenches, behind rice furrows, under fire, for two hours. Several men were sunstruck, one dying from the effects of the heat, as they lay there waiting for the artillery to come up.

Finally the Second battalion arrived and then Col. Stolzenberg, who had spent the night with his father at Manila, came upon the field. The men immediately recognized him and raised a cheer. Col. Stolzenberg deciding to charge as the cheapest way out of the difficulty, led an attack at the head of his regiment. He fell with a bullet in his breast, dying instantly, about 200 yards from the breastworks. Lieutenant Sisson fell with a bullet in his heart, the bullet striking him near the picture of a girl suspended by a ribbon from his neck.

In the meantime the artillery had arrived and shelled the trenches. The Filipinos stood until the Nebraska troops were right on the trenches and then they bolted to the second line of entrenchments a mile back. The Nebraska regiment lost two privates and had many wounded, including two lieutenants. The Iowa regiment had several wounded and the Utah regiment had one officer and three men wounded.

Thirteen dead Filipinos were found in the trenches. Their loss was comparatively small on account of their safe shelter. The Americans carried the second trench with small loss and are holding the town tonight. Col. Stolzenberg had won the reputation of one of the bravest fighters in the army. He always led his regiment and had achieved remarkable popularity with his men since the war began.

## HE SERVED IN ARIZONA.

Washington, April 23.—Col. John Miller Stolzenberg of the First Nebraska, killed in the Philippines, was a graduate of the military academy and held the rank of captain in the regular army. He served in the regular army in Arizona and New Mexico from 1887 to 1890.

## THE OFFICIAL STORY.

Washington, April 23.—The following message regarding the fight at Quenangua was received at the war department today:

"Manila, April 23. To the Adjutant-General, Washington:

"A reconnaissance on Quenangua, a place six miles northeast of Malolos, made by Major Bell and a troop of cavalry this morning resulted in a battle in which four battalions of infantry and four pieces of artillery became engaged. The enemy was driven from the entrenchments at Quenangua with considerable loss. Our casualties are quite severe. Col. Stolzenberg and Lieutenant Sisson of the First Nebraska were killed, also several enlisted men. A considerable number wounded are not yet reported. OTIS."

## CASUALTIES SUMMED UP.

Washington, April 23.—The following dispatch was received at the war department late this evening:

"Manila, April 23. To the Adjutant-General, Washington: "Casualties at Quenangua today:

First Nebraska—Two officers and two enlisted killed, two officers and twenty-six enlisted men wounded. "Fourth cavalry—Two men killed, and five men wounded. "Fifty-first Iowa—Seven enlisted men wounded. "Utah light artillery—One officer and two enlisted men wounded. Total, forty-nine. OTIS."

## GOVERNMENT VICTORY IN SPAIN.

Results of the Election for Members of the Cortes.

Madrid, April 23.—It is a foregone conclusion that the government has secured a majority in the next cortes. This is in accordance with the Spanish custom, but the ministerial papers say that the government was more impartial than its predecessors in conducting the elections, with the view to giving all the parties a fair share of representation.

The returns are still incomplete, but it is known that Senor Castelar was defeated in Murcia by the supporters of Senor Sagasta.

The Sagastinos have elected 80 deputies; the Gamacistas, 20; the republicans, 20; the Tetranists, 12; the Carlists, 4; and the independents, 12. The rest are Silverists.

## THE SENATE ELECTIONS.

Don Carlos Falls to Raise a Loan of His Foreign Estates.

Madrid, April 23.—The senatorial elections for the new cortes held today passed off tranquilly and resulted in giving the government a large majority in the senate than it had secured in the chamber of deputies.

It is asserted that the attempts of Don Carlos to raise a loan on the security of his Italian and Austrian estates has failed.

## MOVED TO CINCINNATI.

St. Louis, April 23.—In accordance with the action of the executive committee on council administration of the G. A. R. at Philadelphia, April 12, Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief W. C. Johnson of this city assumed command and established national headquarters at room 321 Pike building, Cincinnati.

## ANOTHER DESERTS GOMEZ

General Nodarse Joins the Revolt Against the Cuban Leader.

Havana, April 23.—General Nodarse of the Cuban army, who has heretofore been very friendly toward General Gomez, has resigned as commander of the Cuban troops in the province of Havana. He announces that he sides with General Mayia Rodriguez against Gomez. His action has caused a great deal of surprise. General Nodarse has been selected by General Lee to organize a rural guard in Havana province.

The chiefs of the Fifth army corps, which General Rodriguez commanded met at the Quinta de los Molinos and informed General Gomez that they would obey him as the representative of the Cuban army. They gave him full power to act for them. The action of General Nodarse and Rodriguez was severely criticized by them. General Gomez thanked them for their expressions of good will and promised to do his best for all the army.

A correspondent was informed today by General Gomez's chief of staff that over 10,000 Cuban soldiers who are actually in arms will not get a cent of the \$3,000,000 donated by the United States, because they joined the army after August 14.

General Gomez will have another interview with General Brooke. The former says that the utmost energy must be shown in suppressing brigandage. The appearance of the bandits is causing much harm to business, and has even affected the price of stocks. La Lucha says that the American government, which is responsible for order in the island, ought to at once organize a rural guard, disband the Cuban army and solve the important problems with which the country is confronted instead of maintaining its present passive attitude.

General Ludlow declines to withdraw his order for the burning of the Chinese quarter in Zanja street. The Chinese colony is the most filthy part of the town, and the buildings must be destroyed as a sanitary precaution. The Ninth Illinois regiment has sailed for Savannah. General Brooke has issued an order that all soldiers who are mustered out, but who are willing to continue in the service, shall receive 20 cents per mile upon returning to their brigades from the mustering-out points.

Powell and Dubois, who were arrested on the charge of being concerned in the robbery and murder of Mr. Black, a southern capitalist, have been discharged from custody, the charge against them, made by Major Wyckoff having proved to be groundless. Four detectives have been discharged by Chief of Police Menocal on account of Powell's arrest.

## A GEORGIA BARBECUE

Awful Punishment of a Negro for an Awful Crime.

There Was Performed in Civilized America Yesterday the Most Inhuman Deed in All the History of Inhumanity Within a Century.

Newman, Ga., April 23.—In the presence of nearly 2,000 people who sent aloft yells of defiance and shouts of joy, Sam Hose, a negro, who committed two of the basest acts in the history of crime, was burned at a stake in a public road one and one-half miles from this city. The torch was applied to the pyre after the negro was deprived of his ears, fingers and other portions of his anatomy.

The negro pleaded pitifully for his life while the mutilation was going on, but he stood the ordeal of fire with surprising fortitude. Before the body was cut it was cut to pieces and the bones crushed into small bits. The negro's heart was cut into several pieces, as was also his liver.

Those unable to obtain the ghastly relics paid their more fortunate possessors extravagant sums for them. Small pieces of bone were sold for 25 cents and a bit of liver crisply cooked sold for 10 cents. The mob was composed of the citizens of Newman, Griffin, Palmetto and other towns in the country round about Newman.

## PRECAUTIONS AGAINST A MOB.

Atlanta, Ga., April 23.—Governor Chandler tonight ordered out eight companies of the Fifth infantry, state militia, stationed here, to guard the Fulton county jail in Atlanta. The report reached the governor during the afternoon that a mob of people from Woolsey and Fayetteville were coming to lynch George W. Ervin, who murdered Miss Pearl Knott several days ago and who was last night placed in the jail here to escape the mob.

## BOSTON'S DEBT.

The Board of Trade Disapproves of Exceeding the Limit Further.

Boston, April 23.—The Boston associated board of trade last night, after a long debate, participated in by some of the city's leading merchants, adopted this resolution: "That it is inexpedient for the city of Boston to be allowed to borrow more money outside of the debt limit at the present time." Several strong speeches were made. Ex-Mayor Thomas N. Hart said that every law on the statute books relating to taxation in Boston and the debt limit ought to be repealed.

## RECALL OF GENERAL LAWTON.

No Reason for Surprise or Discouragement, Says the London Times.

London, April 23.—The Times, commenting on General Otis' recall of General Lawton from the Laguna de Bay campaign and its depressing effect on public opinion in the United States, says that this is altogether disproportionate to the real importance of the movement, which, at its worst, means nothing more than that General Lawton had to go what British officers and the officers of every other nation operating in half civilized countries have had to do again and again.

"Withdrawal, undefeated, after a victorious march in the enemy's country, does not afford a rational reason for surprise or discouragement if coolly considered. The language that General Lawton, truly or falsely, is said to have employed has, perhaps, had more to do with the cold fit which appears to be prematurely attacking some Americans at home than consideration of military movements. We are not inclined to attribute much importance to General Lawton's exceedingly frank and apparently gratuitous assertion that it would take a hundred thousand men to pacify the islands.

"Generals who have had to return when they would have liked to advance are not always the best judges of the obstacles they did not overcome. Besides, soldiers are often in a hurry. American statesmen will doubtless proceed in the Philippines as we have done in similar lands; that is, start from one or two centers, establish a good government there, and gradually extend it by arms and negotiations combined as the opportunities occur. The process is slow, but, pursued with firmness and intelligence, it is sure.

"Decidedly the least agreeable feature of the situation is the alleged discontent of some of the American troops and the use to which this is put by certain politicians at home. More than likely it is exaggerated, but if it exists the United States will have to find a remedy. All countries which have pursued a great foreign policy have had the same difficulty. All who have solved it have done so in the same manner. Foreign possessions cannot be held by citizen soldiers.

militia or volunteers. A regular force enlisted for the purpose is indispensable. There is no doubt that sooner or later the United States will follow the example of Great Britain, France and Germany in their colonies.

"The mere notion that any extensive change in the policy in the Philippines for which America is about to pay Spain \$25,000,000, is to follow the check, if it be a check, of General Lawton, is not, of course, to be entertained for a moment. America is on her trial in the eyes of the world as an imperial power. It is needless to dwell on the impression which vacillation on her part for such a cause would now create."

## PLANS OF THE DUKE OF ARCOS.

Spain's New Minister to This Country Discusses His Mission.

Madrid, April 23.—The Duke de Arcos, the new Spanish minister to Washington, said in an interview that, although he had not desired the post, he had accepted it through patriotism, and contemplated the re-establishment of the most cordial relations between Spain and the United States.

His departure for Washington, he said, was uncertain. He intends to stop in Paris and call upon the Spanish ambassador and also upon the first secretary of the French embassy at Washington, who was the bearer of the text of the treaty. He would afterward embark for America from an English port.

## STEAMER CUT IN TWO

Her Crew and Probably All Passengers Saved.

Tacoma, Wash., April 23.—The steamship Glenogle crashed into the steamer City of Kingston about 4:30 o'clock this morning off Brown's point, cutting the City of Kingston in two just abaft the boilers. Twelve passengers and the crew of the Kingston were saved through the prompt action of the officers of the Glenogle and the Kingston and two ships lying in the harbor.

So far as known no lives were lost. Rev. Horace H. Chapman, rector of Trinity church, occupied a state room struck by the Glenogle's prow and was planned in the wreckage for several minutes, only being released by the parting of the ship. His forehead was cut slightly, but he was not seriously hurt.

The Glenogle signalled the Kingston to pass outside and had this been done the accident would not have occurred. The Kingston's officers were probably unable to distinguish the signals. The story is told of one of the passengers of the Kingston to the effect that there were eight men seen in the smoking room of the Kingston just before the collision. It is said that only three of these were seen afterward, but there is no confirmation of the story.

The Glenogle cut the Kingston in two and the two parts quickly drifted apart. A purser and a night watchman went through the decks awakening the sleeping passengers and the crew. Many of the crew escaped only in their night clothes, while those sleeping more lightly or nearer the deck were able to seize their clothes.

## SUPERSTITIOUS FANCY

Turns Out to Be a Dreadful and Fiery Reality.

San Francisco, April 23.—The Shelbourne school, a boarding institution for boys, located in the suburban town of San Rafael, was burned today. There were a number of daring rescues, but Felix Armstrong, seven years old, the son of an army officer now in Manila, was lost. The fire originated in the furnace room.

Shelbourne school was a fine building architecturally. It was built by Captain Babcock, who resides here, primarily that his son might enjoy educational services near at home, but it had scarcely been completed before the boy died. Since then superstitious persons have regarded it as a place over which ill fortune was impending.

## ENGLISH DUTY ON WINES.

Madrid, April 23.—After a ministerial conference Premier Silveira sent to M. Patenotre, the French ambassador, a proposal for a joint protest on the part of France and Spain against the proposed increase of duties on foreign wines by England. The increase in the British wine duties is regarded in France with much disfavor. It is contended that the new duties will be practically prohibitive. The present duty of one shilling a gallon on still wines will be increased to one shilling six pence, while the duty on sparkling wines will be advanced from three shillings to four shillings a gallon. It is remarked that the time is ill chosen for such increases in view of the demands of the British government for favorable tariffs in Madagascar.

## REEDS RETIREMENT

Many Reasons Why He Should Leave Congress.

He is Now Threatened With a Loss of Power by Which Greater Obstacles Would Be Put in His Path to the White House.

Washington, April 23.—The report that Mr. Reed intends to resign from congress before December, and to go into law business in New York, is generally credited here. Mr. Reed sails for Europe with his family on Wednesday, and the fact that he has refused to discuss the matter publicly indicates that he may reserve the announcement of his intention until after his return from Europe. As has been said his offer in New York assures him an income of \$50,000 a year. There is nothing that his friends can see in the condition of affairs promised for the next two years to induce him to want to remain in congress. He has got all the glory there is to be had for him out of the speakership, and there is practically nothing but the small salary left in it. This is too small for consideration. He knows too much about the situation to expect to receive any advancement toward the presidency through another term in the speaker's chair, especially when he is threatened with a loss of power and influence in the position if he should retain it through the next congress. No secret has been made of the fact that a very tempting offer has been held open to him in New York for some time.

It is likely that his delay in announcing his intention is the interest of Representative Sherman and for the purpose of preventing a protracted speakership contest, running through the entire summer, and disturbing the party at a time when other things demand the attention of the administration and party leaders. It will be remembered that Mr. Sherman would not agree to remain in congress for the purpose of opposing Mr. Reed for the speakership, and it was announced that he would certainly retire from congress and accept the general appraisership to which he had been appointed. It was not until after he had met Mr. Reed at a dinner with some of the leaders in New York that he reconsidered his determination to leave congress and formally declined the appraisership appointment. It was intimated about that time that this action was the result of something said by Mr. Reed, after dinner, and that Mr. Sherman had hopes of becoming speaker of the house without opposing Mr. Reed.

It is anticipated that there will be a lively contest for the speakership whenever Mr. Reed publicly announces his intention to retire from congress, but the man who has advance information will have a considerable advantage in the contest. With the field open, there will probably be half a dozen more candidates. Sherman of Iowa, Grosvenor of Ohio, and Dalzell of Pennsylvania will probably be candidates, and it may be that Henderson of Iowa, Cannon of Illinois and Payne of New York will make the contest for the delegations from their respective states against Hepburn, Hopkins and Sherman.

Got Pouches as They Were Thrown From the Trains.

New York, April 23.—Two expert mail thieves have been handed over by the police to the postoffice authorities. They are Albert E. Bell, alias Wallace, 29 years old, who says he comes from London, Canada, and Frank H. Smith, alias "Kid" Foster, 25 years old, of Chicago. Smith has been in prison in Philadelphia, Elmira, Jefferson City, Mo., and Kansas City for various crimes, including robbing the mails. Bell was arrested in March, 1894, for trying to cash a stolen draft for \$1,200 at the store of a Maiden lane jeweler and served a term at Elmira.

The men were arrested Saturday. Smith went to the jewelry store of Marcus & Co., 857 Broadway, and picked out a pair of diamond earrings valued at \$275, offering in exchange a draft for \$425.31 on the First National bank at Waverly, N. Y.

"I suppose you'd want to look up the certification of this check," said Smith, "so just put the earrings aside and I'll call again in the afternoon. I am H. P. Smith, cashier of the Tonawanda First National bank."

Smith showed several letters addressed to "H. P. Smith" and went away. Mr. Marcus didn't like his actions much and went over to see Captain McCluskey at the detective bureau. The captain at once telegraphed to Tonawanda and found out that the check was all right, but that it had been stolen, probably from the mail at Buffalo. Detectives Price and Kiernan were sent to the jewelry store and they arrested Smith and also Bell, who was waiting outside for his partner.

They were taken to the Jefferson Market court and remanded for further investigation.

Meanwhile the postoffice authorities had been informed of the arrest. They recalled at once the theft of a mail pouch on the night of April 11 at the New York Central station, in Buffalo. The pouch had contained certified checks and drafts aggregating in value almost \$10,000. The pouch had been stolen by a man in a railway mail service uniform.

Bell confessed to the police that he had taken part in that robbery. On Smith was found a trunk check issued by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, and when the detectives procured the trunk they found in it a mail carrier's uniform and a number of certified checks and drafts. Both men weakened when they learned of this discovery, and told enough to convince the police that they had worked a clever game. The scheme was to have one of the pair present at a station when a mail pouch was thrown off. It was usually a comparatively easy matter to pick up the pouch, shoulder it and carry it off to be rifled at leisure. Smith, the police say, furnished the brains for the pair, and obtained a marvellous amount of information as to when and where a man in uniform could pick up the mail pouches.

Smith and Bell, when arraigned in the Jefferson Market police court, were discharged and immediately re-arrested by Postoffice Inspectors Boyle, Jacobs and Leland. They were taken before Commissioner Shields and were remanded by him to the federal authorities at Buffalo.

## A WASHINGTON WEEK

Facts About Army Rations Not Generally Known.

## THE SITUATION IN SAMOA

One Aim of Germany Is to Secure a Coaling Station for Herself Alone and She Believes That Mataafa Whom Bismarck Called a Savage Monster Ten Years Ago May Aid Her.

Washington, April 23.—One would imagine from reading the reports of the testimony before the beef court of inquiry that the soldiers in Cuba had nothing to eat but canned beef and that this was spoiled or unfit for use. The testimony, when it is read in its entirety, is very different from that published in the daily press. The qualifying clauses of most of the witnesses temper the bad statements as they appear in the reports in the papers. Of course, there has been much testimony showing that the beef spoiled in the tropical climate and that some of it was unfit to use. The testimony also shows that this beef was not eaten by the soldiers or forced upon them, but was condemned or discarded.

The belief, however, is strong all over the country that the government was served with bad canned beef, and not only received it and had to pay for it, but that it was forced on the troops. This is not the fact. The government contracted for a certain amount of good canned beef, and where the article was found spoiled or unfit for use, it was condemned and discarded and the government did not pay a cent to the packers or dealers for it. Such supplies. The accounts in the treasury will show that over \$30,000 worth of canned meats from one packer alone was condemned, and his bill has never been paid, simply because the contractor did not come up to his contract to furnish good meat.

While there has been considerable excitement over the Samoan situation, the officials here have never for an instant considered it as of a nature to cause an open rupture between the three nations forming the protectorate of the islands. The German course has been irritating and not altogether open and above board, but there is no desire on the part of either Great Britain or the United States to force an issue or bring about bloodshed. It is certain, however, that Mataafa can never be king of the islands again. Ten years ago, when the German soldiers were killed by his followers and he was upheld by the other nations, Germany, through Prince Bismarck, protested that he was not fit to reign, because he was a savage and had mutilated and beheaded the bodies of the Germans in a most atrocious manner. This protest was presented and accepted by the other nations, and is on record as the position of Germany in regard to Mataafa.

The tables have turned, and Mataafa and his followers have not only massacred American and British officers and sailors, but have also beheaded and mutilated their bodies. This time Germany is supporting the old king, and should she attempt to restore him to the throne both Great Britain and the United States will produce her protest. Officials in the navy department see in Germany's desire to place Mataafa on the throne a desire to prevent the United States from gaining possession of Pago-Pago as a coaling station. Both Germany and Great Britain would like a station in that harbor, but the grant was given to the United States by the king and cannot be reversed by the government of the consuls or any action of the Samoan government. It can, however, be revoked by the king himself, but only by him. If Germany had succeeded in placing Mataafa once more on the throne, some officials here believe that he might have exercised his prerogative to revoke the concession to the United States at Pago-Pago.

BEER FOR THE WEST INDIES.

Breweries to Consolidate and Try for Southern Trade.

St. Louis, April 23.—Alexander Konta, who arrived here yesterday from New Orleans, and is now on his way to New York, has completed the consolidation of five New Orleans breweries under one management. They are the American, Security, Jackson, Standard and Columbia plants. Mr. Konta says the syndicate he represents expects to sell beer in the south, the West Indies and Mexico. He also says that the New York capitalists behind the deal have taken \$40,000,000 of stock, if epidemics of smallpox and yellow fever can be prevented.

BUY AGUINALDO ALLIES.

Mr. Andrew Clarke Describes the Plan He Will Submit to Congress.

London, April 23.—Mr. Andrew Clarke was interviewed today regarding his report about the organization of the Straits Settlement, which will be laid before the American congress. He recommended that the Americans discover whence supplies are reaching Aguinaldo, and that they convert such agencies into trade agencies, which would co-operate with Americans in settling the troubles by convincing them that there would be a better outlook for their capital in this direction than by causing turmoil. Land owners in the islands should be assured that they would not be disturbed.

Probably the best thing would be to buy out the religious orders, after securing the sanction of the pope, and attach the secular clergy in some capacity to the administration, so as to secure their interest. The good will of the natives must be secured and carefully selected American residents appointed to office.

The Daily News, commenting on General Lawton's retirement, says it may not yet be too late for some arrangement by which Aguinaldo could be appointed caretaker in behalf of the United States superior landlord, who was waiting outside for his partner.